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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.

No. 5.

**ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES**

**OF PLACES IN**

**MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.**

BY

**FRANKLIN HANFORD.**

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

Isaac Van Hooser, Printer.

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Franklin Hamford  
Scottsville, N.Y.

June 22, 1911

## PREFACE.

In the preparation of this paper I am under especial obligations to Mr. Willis K. Gillette's Address before the Rochester Historical Society on the evening of January 29, 1907, and to the United States Geological Survey's Bulletin, No. 197, published by the government in 1902 on "The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States," by Henry Gannett.

Among the works consulted are the following:—

History of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York, by Rev. J. H. Hotchkiss. New York, 1848.

History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, by O. Turner, Rochester, 1851.

A Geographical History of the State of New York, by J. H. Mather and L. P. Brockett, M. D., Utica, 1853.

Gazetteer of the State of New York, by J. H. French, Syracuse, N. Y., 1860.

Atlas of Monroe County, New York, published by F. W. Beers & Co., New York, 1872.

History of Monroe County, New York, Philadelphia, 1877.

Indian names in New York, by W. M. Beauchamp, Fayetteville, N. Y., 1893.

Landmarks of Monroe County, N. Y., by William F. Peck, and others, Boston, 1895.

Plat Book of Monroe County, N. Y., by J. M. Lathrop and Roger H. Pidgeon, Philadelphia; ( 1902. )

Wheatland, Monroe County, New York. A Brief Sketch of its History, by George E. Slocum, Scottsville, N. Y., 1908.

I am also indebted for information to many persons, among whom are the following:— Mr. and Mrs. James Austin, Supervisor A. Emerson Babcock, Miss Florence Beckwith, Judge Selden S. Brown, Supervisor Isaac Budlong, Mrs. Jennie Church, Postmaster Minnie A. Daily of Hilton, Supervisor Frank Dobson, John B. Hamilton, Fred S. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Harmon, Elmer R. Harmon, Supervisor Geo. A. Hicks, Willard S. Hosmer, H. W. Howard, Postmaster Eliza Love of Bealsburg, Mrs. R. T. Miller, Thomas Nagle, Postmaster J. R. Nelson, Mrs. D. E. Rogers, William H. Samson, William T. Stone, and the Editor of the Rochester Herald's " Curiosity Shop."

I shall be greatly obliged if my attention is called to any errors or omissions, and also for any additional information which might be of use in connection with this subject.

F. H.

**ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES  
OF PLACES IN  
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.**



A Paper read before the Scottsville Literary Society,  
November 14, 1910.



Probably few of the inhabitants of this County and its towns and villages, ever think of the origin and meaning of the names of the places in which they live. The subject, however, is one of interest and of historic value, and it is proposed, in this paper, to discuss briefly the sources from which most of the names of places in Monroe County, New York, are derived.

The **County of Monroe** was named for James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, who served for eight years as the Chief Executive of this nation, from 1817 to 1825. It was during his Presidency that this County was formed from Ontario and Genesee Counties, Feb. 23, 1821.

The **City of Rochester**, which is the County town of Monroe County, was settled in 1812, was taken from the townships of Brighton and Gates, and was incorporated as a village by the name of Rochesterville, March 21, 1817. Its name was changed to Rochester, April 12, 1822, and it was enlarged and incorporated as a city, April 28, 1834. It derives its name from Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, of Maryland, one of the three proprietors of the "Hundred Acre Tract". Several of Colonel Rochester's descendants are living in the city, and one granddaughter, Miss Jane E. Rochester, bears the family name.

## TOWNS.

The **Towns** of Monroe County are nineteen in number, and the origin of their names, as far as can now be determined, is as follows:--

1. **Brighton.** This town was formed from the town of "Boyle" which was afterwards called "Smallwood," March 25, 1814. Together with some twenty-five other places in the U. S., it was named, either directly or indirectly, from the English City and watering place in Sussex of the name of Brighton.

2. **Chili.** The origin of the name of this town is somewhat uncertain. It was formed from Riga,



Feb. 22, 1822. The first settlement was made by Joseph Morgan, a Revolutionary Soldier, in 1792, and some of his descendants are living in the town at this time. It is probable that the name was taken from the Republic of **Chile** in South America. In English and American books and maps, the name of Chile is often spelled **Chili**, and as so spelled would be pronounced Chee-lee by the people of that country. The probabilities are that when the name was adopted, an easy way of pronouncing it was also adopted, and hence we have **Chi-li**. Strangers sometimes ask the way to "Chilly-the town of Chilly," and it happens that the meaning of the original indian (Quichua) word from which the Republic of Chile gets its name, was "cold."

**3. Clarkson.** This town was named for General Matthew Clarkson, a large land owner in pioneer times, who gave a hundred acres of land to the town. It was formed from Murray, Orleans County, April 2, 1819. Clarkson is the only town in Monroe County which has no railroad crossing any part of it.

**4. Gates.** The name is in memory of General Horatio Gates, a Revolutionary Soldier, born 1728, died 1806, who received the Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. This town was formed March 30, 1802, as Northampton, and

included a very large area. Its name was changed to Gates on June 10, 1812. Parma and Riga were taken from it in 1808 and Greece in 1822.

**5. Greece.** The town of Greece was formed from Gates, March 22, 1822. There is little doubt that it was so called from the European Country of that name. In 1821 a revolution broke out in the Kingdom of Greece and it was natural that the sympathies of the people of this Country should be with the revolutionists, and, that attention being thus drawn to them, our State legislature should name a new township after the old monarchy.

**6. Hamlin.** On Oct. 11, 1852, this town was formed from Clarkson, and was called Union until February 28, 1861, when the name was changed to Hamlin, in honor of Hannibal Hamlin who had recently been elected Vice President of the United States, and who, with Abraham Lincoln, was inaugurated only a few days later.

**7. Henrietta.** This town was formed from Pittsford, March 27, 1818. It was called after Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath. She was a daughter of Sir William Pulteney, an Englishman, who had bought a large tract of the Phelps and Gorham's purchase in Western New York, and whose property was long known as "the Pulteney Estate."

**8. Irondequoit.** This name derives from Irondequoit Bay which bounds the town on the

east. The town was taken from Brighton, March 27, 1839. The name is an Indian one, variously spelled and variously interpreted; one translation of the word is "where the waves gasp and die;" another is "opening into the lake;" the best authorities give the meaning simply as "a bay."

**9. Mendon.** On May 26, 1812, this town was organized and taken from the town of Bloomfield, Ontario County. When Monroe County was organized in 1821, Mendon was transferred from Ontario to Monroe. The origin of the name is not clear. There is a town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, called Menden. There is, in Massachusetts, a town in Worcester County, bearing the name of Mendon, and this Massachusetts town derives its name from Mendham in England. The probabilities are that settlers from Mendon, Massachusetts, came to the Genesee Country and gave the name of their old town to the new settlement. Several of the early settlers in Mendon were from the old Bay State, and it is known that Josiah Fish, one of the pioneers of Monroe County, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts.

**10. Ogden.** William Ogden, son-in-law of John Murray, one of the original proprietors of the town of Parma, had the honor of having this town named for him. Ogden was formed from Parma, "January 27, 1817.

**11. Parma.** The name is probably derived from the Province and City of Parma in Italy. None of the authorities consulted have given any indication of the source of this name, but from the frequent adoption of old world names for places in the U. S., and especially in New York State, it is reasonable to suppose that this one comes from Italy. Parma was formed from Northampton (later called Gates), April 8, 1808.

**12. Penfield.** This name comes from Daniel Penfield, one of the early proprietors of land in the township. He was Commissary in a New York Regiment during the Revolutionary war. The town of Penfield was formed from Boyle, Ontario County, March 30, 1810, and was a part of Ontario County until Monroe County was formed in 1821.

**13. Perinton.** This town was organized on May 26, 1812, being taken from Boyle, Ontario County, and continued to form a part of Ontario County until 1821, when it was incorporated with Monroe. It was named for Glover Perrin, the first permanent settler in the town. Perrin came in 1789, the same year in which Peter Sheffer and his two sons came to Wheatland.

**14. Pittsford.** On March 25, 1814, Pittsford was formed from Smallwood, Ontario County, and

became a part of Monroe County in 1821. The name was given by Colonel Caleb Hopkins who had come, with others, to the town from Pittsford, Vermont. Colonel Hopkins was then in the flush of military honors won in the then existing war with Great Britain; he was the most popular man in the township, and was given the privilege of naming the new subdivision for his former home in Vermont.

**15. Riga.** None of the authorities consulted have given the source of this name, but it is extremely probable that it came from the Russian city and gulf of Riga. Some years ago the Literary Society of Riga, Russia, wrote to the Postmaster at Riga, N. Y., expressing an interest in the town on account of its name, and making many inquiries concerning it. Riga was formed from Northampton (later called Gates), April 8, 1808. It was first settled under James Wadsworth of Geneseo, a land agent, in 1805. Chili was taken from it in 1822.

**16. Rush.** This town was taken from Avon, (Livingston County), March 13, 1818. It was first settled in 1799 by Major Wm. Markham and Ransom Smith from New Hampshire. Mr. Willis K. Gillette, in a paper read before the Rochester Historical Society in 1907, says that Rush was probably

named for Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who died in 1813, and that has been the popular belief. In Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, however, there are several pages of the "Reminiscences of Joseph Sibley," who was one of the pioneers in this town. In those reminiscences, speaking of pioneer days, Mr. Sibley says, "there were large patches of rushes both on flats and uplands, along the river and the Honeoye Creek; the locality was called 'Rush Bottom' -- thence the name of the town. Cattle would winter well and thrive on the rushes; the Wadsworth's would send large droves here to winter, and many were sent from Lima, Bloomfield and Victor. The rushes finally run out by being repeatedly fed down."

**17. Sweden.** The town of Sweden was formed from Murray, ( Orleans County ) April 2, 1813. The reasons for adopting this name are uncertain, but the probabilities are that it came from Sweden, the country of northern Europe. There is a small place in Maine of that name, and it is possible that some of the early settlers came from Sweden, Maine, and gave the name to this township.

**18. Webster.** There are no less than thirty towns, counties or villages bearing this name in the United States, the greater part, if not all, named for

Daniel Webster, the great orator and statesman. Webster, Monroe County, was formed from Penfield, February 6, 1840. At that time Daniel Webster was a Senator from Massachusetts and at the height of his influence and power. It was at about this time that his party (the Whigs) had triumphed in the elections; hence it was natural to give his name to the new town.

**19. Wheatland.** Though last in order alphabetically this town is first in our affections. At the time Monroe County was formed, February 23, 1821, our town was taken from Caledonia and called "Inverness," to please the Scotch settlers in the western part of the town; but the residents in the eastern end, (largely New Englanders, Pennsylvanians, and eastern and central New Yorkers), had influence enough to induce the Legislature to change the name to Wheatland, in recognition of the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to the cultivation of wheat. This change of name was made April 3, 1821. Although wheat is no longer the one principal crop, it is still one of the principal crops, both as to quality and quantity, there being few farms within the town without more or less acreage of wheat each year. In pioneer times the country about what is now Wheatland was known to many of the early settlers as the "oak openings." In 1797 all the territory in New York,

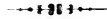
west of the Genesee River was organized as the town of Northampton, Ontario County. In 1802, that portion of Northampton which included Wheatland became Southampton, Genesee County, but in 1806, the name was changed to Caledonia.

Classifying the origin of the names of these nineteen towns, we find that there are derived from Countries in Europe, two,-- Greece and Sweden; from towns in Europe, three,-- Brighton, Parma and Riga; from a Country in South America, one,-- Chili; from towns in New England, two,-- Mendon and Pittsford; from a Revolutionary General, one,-- Gates; from American Statesmen, two,-- Hamlin and Webster; from pioneers or large land owners, four,-- Clarkson, Ogden, Penfield and Perinton; from an English Countess, one,-- Henrietta; from the Indian name of a bay, one,-- Irondequoit; from the rushes growing on the banks of its streams, one,-- Rush; and from the character of its soil and principal crop, one,-- Wheatland.

This is certainly a wide and interesting range from Sweden to Chile; from Riga in Russia and Parma in Italy to Pittsford in Vermont and Mendon in Massachusetts; from General Gates to Henrietta, Countess of Bath; from Daniel Webster and Hannibal Hamlin to an Indian named bay; from pioneers to "Rush Bottoms;" and lastly to a beautifully descriptive word, Wheat-land, which conveys to the mind an idea of fertility, prosperity and plenty.



## POST OFFICES.



On July 1, 1910, there were forty-five Post Offices in Monroe County. They will be considered here in alphabetical order.

1. **Adams Basin**, in Ogden, on the Erie Canal. This name comes from a family of early settlers named Adams, and from Basin, a widening or enlargement of the canal at that point.

2. **Barnard**, in Greece, where the extension of Dewey Avenue, Rochester, crosses the Charlotte branches of the New York Central and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rail Roads. When the Rochester-Charlotte branch of the N. Y. Central was built it cut through a small place at this crossing owned by the widow of Thomas Barnard; and their son, Charlie Barnard, was the first flagman there; -- hence the name Barnard's Crossing. But the Post Office Department being averse to long or compound names, "crossing" was crossed out some years ago and finally the possessive "s" was eliminated, with Barnard as the result. Locally the place was sometimes called "Pretty Girl's Crossing."

3. **Bealsburg**, in Chili, where the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. crosses the Paul road. It was established April 24, 1886, and named after B. D. Beal, a near by resident and a

former Supervisor of the town, who was active in having the office established. The railroad station at this crossing is called Maplewood.

4. **Brighton.** This office was named for the town of Brighton and is now a sub-station in the City of Rochester.

5. **Brockport,** an incorporated village in Sweden and on the Erie Canal, was named for Hiel **Brockway**, a prominent early settler, and **port**, a harbor or landing place.

6. **Charlotte,** an incorporated village on the Genesee River where it empties into Lake Ontario, in the town of Greece. Authorities differ as to the origin of this name. The U.S. Government's Monograph on place names, says it is from Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales, (born, 1796; died, 1817) daughter of George IV, King of England. Mr. Willis K. Gillette, in an address before the Rochester Historical Society in 1907, says it was named for Charlotte Troup, daughter of Colonel Robert Troup, who was at one time agent of the Pulteney Estate. This latter derivation is believed to be the correct one.

7. **Chili.** This office is in the town of Chili, at the settlement known as "Chili Center," and derives its name from the town.

8. **Chili Station** derives its name from the town of Chili, and from the fact that there is a

Station on the New York Central R. R. at this point, where the railroad crosses the Braddocks Bay road. The Station is named "Chili," on the N. Y. Central Time Table.

**9. Churchville**, an incorporated village in Riga, was named for Samuel Church, a pioneer, whose daughter was the first white child born in the town.

**10. Clarkson**, on the "Ridge Road" in the town of Clarkson, takes its name from the town.

**11. Claverhouse** is a summer office in the town of Irondequoit, at the so-called "White City." In the winter the district covered by this office is served from Charlotte. The name was recommended by Colonel James S. Graham, when he was Postmaster at Rochester, at the time the office was established. Probably it was suggested by the fact that Claverhouse was the ancestral estate of the Grahames of Scotland in the time of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, who was a devoted adherent of the Stuarts.

**12. Clifton** is situated in the south west corner of the town of Chili. A few years ago there were twenty-four places in the U. S. named Clifton, as well as two in New Brunswick and three in England, to say nothing of several Clifton Villes,--springs,- city,- dale,- forge,- park,- station, &c. It is probable that all, or nearly all of these places

in the U. S. derive from some one of the English Cliftons, more especially from the watering place and summer resort near Bristol, in Gloucestershire, where there are some celebrated hot mineral springs. Clifton, in Monroe County was formerly called "Harmonsburg" and "Harmon's Mills," from the mills and other enterprises of Anan Harmon, an extensive land owner there. The place also had several nick names such as "Graball" and "Hardscrabble." When the Post office at South Chili was to be discontinued and an office established at "Harmon's Mills," about 1850, a Mr. Alfred Mudge and Mr. Anan Harmon are said to have proposed the name "Clifton" for the new office, and as the people and the Postal authorities agreed in not wanting another place called Chili; and as the proposed name had a pleasant sound, agreeable to the ear and to the tongue, it was accepted.

**13. Cold Water** is a Post office and also a Station on the main line of the New York Central Rail Road in the town of Gates. It was named by the R. R. officials over half a century ago, on account of the excellent cold water found there and used for watering their engines.

**14. East Rochester** is a comparatively modern village, partly in Pittsford and partly in Perinton, about seven miles from the center of Rochester from which its name derives. It was first called

“ Despatch, ” because the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company located its car shops there.

**15. Fairport**, an incorporated village in Perinton, on the Erie Canal, dates its origin as a village from 1822, when the canal was in process of building through the township. It became an important place on the canal, but the details as to who gave the name are not known. Presumably the name was chosen because it was considered a fine “ port. ”

**16. Forest Lawn** is a summer resort on Lake Ontario in the town of Webster, and is also a station on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. The name has no special significance.

**17. Garbutt**, a village in Wheatland, on Allan's Creek, long known as Garbuttsville, derives its name from the family who first settled there in 1804-5, namely, Zachariah Garbutt with his wife, his three sons, John, William and Philip, and his two daughters, Elizabeth and Phebe. A considerable number of their descendants, many of whom bear the family name, live at or near the village. The post office was established May 3, 1880.

**18. Gates** takes its name from the town in which it is situated. It is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of the Rochester city line on the Lyell road.

**19. Hamlin** derives from the town of Hamlin.

**20. Henrietta**, until recently called East Henrietta, obtains its name from the township in

which it is located, the word "East" having been eliminated for the sake of brevity and simplicity. There is also a Station on the Lehigh Valley R. R. called Henrietta.

**21. Hilton,** an incorporated village in Parma, was known in early days as Unionville, and later, until 1895, called North Parma. The present name was given in honor of the Rev. Charles A. Hilton who resided there at one time as pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church.

**22. Honeoye Falls** is an incorporated village in Mendon and was named from its situation at the falls and water power on Honeoye Creek. It was long known as Norton's Mills from the mills erected there by Zebulon Norton, the pioneer settler in the town of Mendon and the founder of the village now called Honeoye Falls. Honeoye is derived from an Indian word Ha-ye-a-yeh or On-agh-e and means "a finger lying." Dr. Beauchamp, in his "Indian names in New York," says "it was named for a trivial incident," but does not give the incident.

**23. Industry.** This post office is at the New York State Industrial School in the town of Rush, and takes its name from the school. There is a station on the Erie Railway at the same place also called "Industry." The station was first called "Scottsville," because, when the present Rochester Division of the Erie Railway was built, it was the nearest R. R. Station to that village. In 1903 the

name of the station was changed by the Erie Railway officials to "Pixley," in honor of Charles Hart Pixley, who had been Station agent there for nearly forty years. In 1908 the Erie officials again changed the name to "O-at-ka" (usually called Oat-ka by the traveling public) but this was a great misnomer as Oatka Creek is actually on the opposite side of the Genesee River and a mile and a half away. The present name, "Industry," given when the new Station house was built in 1909, is appropriate, as the station is near the center of the New York State Industrial School.

**24. Irondequoit** is so named from the town in which it is located.

**25. Lincoln Park**, in Gates, takes its name from the near by station on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rail road, just west of the Rochester City line, at West avenue. The late Major D. D. S. Brown, of Scottsville, having purchased a considerable tract of land in Gates about 1872, not far from the city line, named the tract for Lincoln Park in Chicago, which he had seen and admired, and also in admiration of Abraham Lincoln. Major Brown offered to give a portion of his purchase to the City of Rochester to be used as a park, but his offer was not accepted. When the B. R. & P. R. R. was opened in 1874, Major Brown being one of the Directors of the road, had the privilege of naming

the newly established Station, which was near his property, and he called it "Lincoln Park."

**26. Mendon.** This post office and also a railway station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in the eastern part of the town of Mendon, are named for the town.

**27. Mortimer** is on the "Town Line Road" between Brighton and Henrietta, near the point where the West Shore R. R. crosses the Erie and Lehigh Valley R. Rs. There is also a station of the same name on both the last named Railroads. The name comes from Mortimer F. Reynolds, a well known Rochester man, now deceased, who owned a farm near by.

**28. Mumford,** a village in Wheatland, was, according to Mr. Geo. E. Slocum's History of Wheatland, first known as "Mc Kenzie's Corners," from the Mc Kenzie family who were early settlers there; then, from the material of which its first dwellings were constructed, as "Slab City," and later, from one of its prominent and popular business men, Mr. E. H. T. Mumford, as "Mumfordville;" still later, at the suggestion of the officials of the Post office Department, who were desirous of economizing in time, space and labor, the last syllable was dropped and it has since been called by its present cognomen, "Mumford." A postoffice was established there June 20, 1844. There is also a station called "Mumford" on the B. R. & P. R. R.



**29. North Chili,** in the North West corner of Chili is named from the town.

**30. North Greece** is so named from its location in the town of Greece.

**31. North Rush.** This Place has long been known locally as "Harts' Corners" from the Hart family, who were early settlers and large land owners there. When the post office was established it was named for its location in the town of Rush.

**32. Penfield,** on Irondequoit Creek in the South West part of the town of Penfield, is named for the town.

**33. Pittsford** is named for the town of Pittsford. It is on the Canandaigua branch of the New York Central and also on the West Shore Rail road.

**34. Rochester,** was named for Colonel Nathaniel Rochester.

**35. Rochester Junction.** This post office is in the town of Mendon and is appropriately named because it is at the junction of the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad with its Rochester branch.

**36. Rush.** This is the largest village in the town of the same name. It was formerly called "East Rush" from its location in the town, but as there was a "West Rush" and a "North Rush" in the town, the post office authorities eliminated the word "East" for the sake of simplicity. It is on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Rail road.

**37. Scottsville**, in Wheatland, was named for Isaac Scott, who settled there in 1790, and obtained title to a large part of the land embraced in the present Scottsville Fire District; he built a log house on the site of the Hon. I. W. Salyerd's residence, and in 1800 or 1801 opened his cabin as a tavern. The late Dr. Freeman Edson, who practised his profession in Scottsville so many years, was a nephew of Isaac Scott. The Rev. Hanford A. Edson, D. D., a great nephew, and his children, are the only relatives of Isaac Scott now living in the village. The post office here was established on May 20, 1820, with Dr. Freeman Edson as the first Postmaster. There are stations at Scottsville on the B. R. & P., and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

**38. Sea Breeze** is in Irondequoit at the junction of Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario. The name has no significance so far as this locality is concerned. There is a station there on the R. W. & O. R. R. also called "Sea Breeze."

**39. Spencerport** is an incorporated village in Ogden, on the Erie Canal and on the Niagara Falls Branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. It was named for Daniel Spencer, who was an early settler, and was first called "Spencer's Basin."

**40. Union Hill** is a small village in Webster. About thirty-five years ago, the people in its vicinity wishing to have a post office established there,

petitioned the P. O. Department at Washington to name the office "Jonesville," for a family named Jones who kept a store at the place. As there was already a P. O. in N. Y. State with that name, this request was declined and the people then selected the name "Union Hill," because the place is on the boundary line road between Webster, Monroe County and Ontario, Wayne County, and also because it is at the top of a hill as one goes south from the station on the R. W. & O. R. R., and this name was accepted by the government.

**41. Walker,** in the town of Hamlin, was originally "North Clarkson," then "East Hamlin," and finally, to distinguish it from "Hamlin," "North Hamlin" and "Hamlin Center," the name was changed to "Walker" in honor of the Rev. William Walker, pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church there.

**42. Webster** takes its name from the town of Webster in which it is situated, as does the station on the R. W. & O. R. R. there.

**43. West Henrietta** was so called from its position in the town of Henrietta. There is a station on the Erie Railway called "West Henrietta,"  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles due west of the P. O. and village of that name.

44. **West Rush**, situated in the western part of the town of Rush, was so called to distinguish it from "East Rush" (now "Rush"). There is a station on the Canandaigua-Batavia branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. at West Rush, having the same name as the village and the P. O.

45. **West Webster**, a village in the western part of the town of that name, was named for its situation.

Every town in Monroe County, except Perinton, has one or more villages, hamlets, railway stations or post offices named after the town itself. The following is a list of such places, the names printed in **heavy faced type** being post offices which have already been referred to under the heading "Post Offices."

**Brighton** and West Brighton.

**Chili**, Chili Center, **Chili Station**, **North Chili** and South Chili.

**Clarkson**.

**Gates** and Gates Center.

Greece Station, **North Greece**, **South Greece** and **West Greece**.

**Hamlin**, Hamlin Center, Hamlin Station and North Hamlin.

**Henrietta** and **West Henrietta**.

**Irondequoit**.

**Mendon** and Mendon Center.

Ogden and Ogden Center.

Parma Center and Parma Corners.

**Penfield**, Penfield Center and East Penfield.

**Pittsford**.

Riga Center.

**Rush, North Rush** and **West Rush**.

Sweden Center and West Sweden.

**Webster** and **West Webster**.

Wheatland and Wheatland Center.

The greater number of the above require no special mention. "South Chili" however, was long known as the "Checker" or "Checkered Tavern," and is still called by that name by the older residents in its vicinity. It was so called from the tavern located there for many years, but no longer in existence, which was painted outside in a dark and light checkerboard style, the squares running diagonally across the front and ends of the building.

There is a small village called "Gates Center," and also known as "Gates," though distinct from the post office of that name, near the center of the town on the Buffalo Road.

"North Greece" is known locally as "Jenkins Corners" or "Jinks."

"South Greece" has been called "Henpeck."

"West Greece" has often been called "Hoosic Hill." It is said that old Doctor Bradley, as he

passed by on his rounds, would be accosted by his neighbors, putting their heads out of their windows, and calling out, - "Who's Sick, Doctor, Who's Sick.?"

"Ogden" was long known as "Town Pump," from the pump and watering trough there, a number of the early settlers having combined forces to dig a well for their common use and for the benefit of travelers. The pump no longer exists but the name lingers among the older people in the town of Ogden.

"Wheatland Center," so called because it is near the center of the town, has been known locally as "Hall's Corners" from Deacon Clark Hall. From 1826 to 1858 there was a post office at this place called "Wheatland" and Deacon Hall was the postmaster for 21 years after its establishment. There is a station on the B. R. & P. R. R. called "Wheatland," about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south of "Wheatland Center" on the "Wheatland Center Road." At the point where the "Wheatland Center Road" crosses Allan's Creek there is a hamlet called "Smith's Mills," from the flouring mill of the late Hiram Smith which was located there.

Nearly every town in Monroe County has one or more "corners" named for some family now living at the cross roads or formerly living there. At some of these "corners" there is a small settlement,

with perhaps a church or store or blacksmith's shop, while at others there may be only one or two houses. Among them are Edmund's Corners in Brighton; Buckbee's Corners in Chili; Redmon Corners in Clarkson; Hayes Corners, Lord's Corners, Parker's Corners and Black and White Corners in Mendon; Bartlett's Corners and Burritt's Corners in Parma; Sweet's Corners in Penfield; Hallock's Corners and Mann's Corners in Rush; Comstock's Corners and Reed's Corners in Sweden; and Miller's Corners in Wheatland. To go into details concerning each one of these family names would too greatly lengthen this paper. But Black and White Corners, however, deserves especial mention. Its name arose from the fact that in an early day Mr. Walter White owned a farm on one of the corners, while a black man named Varnum owned land on another corner, hence - "Black and White Corners."

During the past fifty years a considerable number of summer villages or "resorts" have sprung up along the shore of Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay. Among these resorts, aside from those already mentioned under Postoffices, there are, to the East of the Genesee River, in Webster and on Lake Ontario, -- Locust Grove and Forest Lawn; and in Irondequoit, on Lake Ontario, -- The Highlands, Lake Cove, White City, Windsor Beach and Summerville; also in Irondequoit, on the Bay, -- Point

Pleasant, Birds and Worms, Newport, Point Lookout and Glen Haven. To the west of the Genesee, on Lake Ontario, there are in Greece, -- Ontario Beach, Crescent Beach, Grand View Beach, and Manitou Beach; and in Hamlin, -- Greenwood Beach, Sunnyside Beach, Beachwood Park and Troutberg.

Nearly all of these are fancy names, having no local significance, given apparently to look well in print and sound well in the advertisements, and need not be considered further in this paper, except to say that "White City" was so called because of the fact that it consisted of many white tents or of structures composed wholly or in part of canvas. "Manitou," the name given to one of these "Beaches" is an Indian word and means "a Spirit," but that was not the original name of the locality.

Continuing the list of villages, hamlets, and railway stations, we have, in alphabetical order, the following, not post offices nor names of towns in which they are situated.

**Ada.** This place is in Greece and was formerly called "Greece," but on account of there being a station called "Greece" on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., considerable confusion resulted, and the P. O. Department adopted the



name "Ada," because, ( it is said, ) that Mr. W. H. Anderson, who was postmaster at the time the change was made, had formerly lived in Ada, Michigan. The P. O. however, was discontinued about the time the Rural Free Delivery system was inaugurated, and now the name "Ada" is falling into disuse.

**Allen's Creek**, in Brighton, on the extension of East Avenue ( Rochester ) is a small hamlet taking its name from the creek of the same name which flows through it.

**Belcoda** is a small settlement in Wheatland, where there are a few houses, a district school and a well kept cemetery, and where there was once a flourishing Baptist Church. Its name is unique. There is no other place of the same name in the United States, nor, I believe in the world; it is not found in the Century Atlas nor in the Post Office Directory. The word "Belcoda" does not occur in the English, French, Spanish, German, Latin or Greek languages. After numerous inquiries and the searching of many histories, geographies, gazetteers and dictionaries, I learn from Mr. Eugene E. Harmon, who lives near the place, that the word was a purely fanciful invention of his fathers', ( Mr. Ira Harmon, ) given early in the last century, and has no meaning.

Mr. Willard S. Hosmer, a near by resident gives the following traditional account of the origin of

the name:-- there was an "odd genius" named Eleazer Calkins, who lived at or near the settlement, an illiterate character, and he was among the men who were assisting to raise the frame of the first church building there, about the year 1820. When it came time to raise the **belfry**, Calkins called out, "Come on now boys, here's the "**belcody!**" and this misuse of the word "belcody" for "belfry" stuck to the church and the place, and ever since the latter has been called "Belcoda."

Judge Selden S. Brown gives another tradition concerning the word, which is, that a certain minister of the gospel who conducted services there in pioneer times, falling in love with one of the young ladies of the vicinity, Miss **Belle Cody**, gave her name to the locality.

**Beulah.** This place consists of a few houses, a district school and a United Presbyterian Church, and is situated in the western part of Wheatland, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles from Belcoda. When the church was dedicated in 1851, Captain Thomas Faulkner, one of the principal men in the community, named it "Beulah Church" and the settlement became known as "Beulah." There is a story current in Wheatland, that on the day the church was to be named Captain Faulkner, taking a Bible, opened it and placed a finger upon a verse, with the understanding that whatever name was mentioned in the

verse should be given to the church; the verse thus selected was Isaiah 64th chapter and 4th verse, in which the word Beulah occurs. The word means "married," in Hebrew, and was used by the Prophet Isaiah to indicate the intimate relations of the Jewish Church to God. Quite unlike the neighboring hamlet of Belcoda, there are many places named Beulah. In 1900 there were no less than 22 places in the U. S. bearing this scriptural name.

**Brookdale**, in Chili, is a flag station on the B. R. & P. R. R. and was named for the Lyman Brooks family. There was for a short time, some years ago, a postoffice there called "Brookmere."

**Bushnell's Basin**, in Perinton, on the Erie Canal, got its name from the firm of Bushnell, Lyman Wilmarth & Co., who did a large mercantile and forwarding business there for many years, about 1830, and later.

**Cartersville**, a small settlement of about ten houses in Pittsford on the Erie Canal, was named for Roswell Carter, who formerly had a warehouse on a "slip" of the old canal at that place, and it became known first as "Carter's Basin," and later as "Cartersville."

**Carthage** was a flourishing settlement at the lower falls of the Genesee River early in the last century, but it has long been absorbed by the city of Rochester. Its name was derived, directly or

indirectly, from the ancient African city of Carthage. In the Phoenician language the name meant New Town, and perhaps this accounts for the name being given by some classical scholar among the early settlers.

**Cedar Swamp** is a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Henrietta, and gets its name from a cedar swamp existing at this point.

**Center Park** is a station on the main line of the N. Y. Central R. R. in Rochester, and was named for a small park of that name.

**Collamer**, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. in Parma, derives from John B. Collamer, through whose farm the R. R. passed at this point.

**Edgewood**, a station on the west Shore R. R. in Henrietta, derived from its situation near a piece of wood land.

**Egypt** is a small village in Perinton. There were in 1900, some 14 places in the U. S. named for this ancient country in Africa. This place is said to have obtained its name from the circumstance that in pioneer times, Deacon Ramsdell and Cyrus Parker had an excellent crop of corn and other grains one year when the average crop in the surrounding country was poor. The news of their success spread abroad in the community and many of their fellow pioneers came from near and

far to buy corn of them; hence the place became known as "Egypt" and has retained the name to this day.

**Elm Place**, a station on the Erie Railway in Rush was so named because it was established on the farm and near the home of Mr. William G. Markham, whose property bore the name of "Elm Place."

**Five Points** is a hamlet in Rush, where two highways cross and a third ends at their intersection, thus making five corners or "points."

**Garland**, a hamlet in Clarkson, was first known as "Ladd's Corners," from James Ladd, an early storekeeper there, and was afterwards called "East Clarkson" which name it retained until the post office established there was discontinued. In the early nineties, the office was re-established as "Garland," but why this name was chosen is uncertain. It appears to have no significance.

**Genesee Junction**, in Chili, is a station at the intersection of the West Shore and Pennsylvania R. R. s, and is presumably so named on account of its situation near the Genesee River.

**Golah** in Rush, is at the intersection of the Canandaigua - Batavia branch of the New York Central and the Rochester - Avon branch of the Erie Railways, and is within a few rods of where

Honeoye Creek enters the Genesee River. The station was first called "Genesee Valley Junction," from the fact that this branch of the Erie when built was called the "Genesee Valley Railroad." Later on the name was changed by the R. R. Officials to "Rush Junction." But as Rush, West Rush and Rush Junction were so near together, considerable trouble occurred with passengers, and with freight and express deliveries. Hence a new name was desired by the officials of both the intersecting Railways. The Rev. H. W. Howard, of the M. E. Church in Rush then proposed the name of "Geneoye," a combination of **Gen**-esee and Hon-**eo**ye, but this was considered too cumbersome by the Railway authorities. Mr. Howard then manufactured the word "Golah" taking letters from the names of five families residing in the neighborhood, thus:-

G-reene

R-O-tzel

Stul-L

Ch-A-pman

H-amilton and this name

was accepted by both the railroads interested.

**Hanford's Landing**, on the west side of the Genesee River, below the lower falls, and at the head of navigation on the river, was formerly in Greece, but is now incorporated in the city of Rochester. It was first known as "King's Landing"

from Gideon King, but the name gradually changed to "Hanford's Landing" about 1810, when Frederic and Abraham Hanford with five brothers and two sisters came there, bought property, opened a store, built a hotel and did a general merchandise and forwarding business between the Genesee Country and other lake ports and Canada. The place has been entirely abandoned however for some years.

**Hinkleyville**, a small settlement in Parma, derives its name from a local family of prominence named Hinkley.

**Kendall Mills**, a village on Sandy Creek, partly in Hamlin, Monroe County, and partly in Kendall, Orleans County, derives its name from the township of Kendall, and from the mills located there. Kendall was named for the Hon. Amos Kendall, who was once Postmaster General of the U. S.

**Lehigh** is a flag station on the Erie Railway in Rush, and is so named because that road crosses the Lehigh Valley R. R. at this point.

**Maplewood**, a station on the B. R. & P. R. R. in Chili, was so called from a grove of maples near by. There is a post office at this place called Bealsburg.

**Morton**. This village, like Kendall Mills, is situated on the "County Line Road" and is partly in Hamlin, Monroe County and partly in Kendall,

Orleans County. It was formerly called East Kendall, and is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. Owing to the confusion arising from the fact that there were places called Kendall, Kendall Mills and West Kendall in the vicinity, a change of name was desired and the people of the village were asked to choose a new one. After considerable discussion, the name "Morton," for the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of New York State, was agreed upon and adopted.

**Number Six Corners**, a hamlet in Rush, is so called because Number Six District School is located there.

**Otis**, a station on the Charlotte Branch of the New York Central R. R., in Rochester, but formerly in Gates, was named for Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. Army, and for the Otis family who formerly owned the land upon which the station was built.

**Ponds**. This was a summer post office on the trolley line from Charlotte to Manitou Beach, but was discontinued in 1908. It was named on account of the several ponds along the line of the trolley.

**Red Creek** was a station, in Brighton, on the West Shore R. R. where it crosses the Erie and Lehigh Valley roads and was named for Red Creek which flows just west of the station. Of late years,



however, the name has been changed by the railway officials to "Mortimer."

**Ridgeland**, a station on the West Shore R. R. in Henrietta, is said to be derived from a ridge of land nearby.

**Roseland**, in Penfield, is a hamlet on the Tract Road. The name has no especial significance.

**Severance**, a flag station on the Pennsylvania R. R., in Chili took the name from Horace and Homer Severance, who owned farms near by when the station was established.

**Sibleyville**, in Mendon, once a place of considerable importance, was named for Benjamin Sibley and his sons Samuel and Hiram Sibley, who built a saw mill, carding mill and grist mill, and manufactured agricultural implements there. In 1826 and for about 20 years afterwards, Hiram and Samuel Sibley, in partnership with D. A. Watson, carried on an extensive business there, employing as many as 80 men.

**State Fish Ponds**, or **Fish Ponds**, is the name of a station in Mumford, in the town of Wheatland, on the B. R. & P. R. R., very near the Caledonia, Livingston County Line. It was so named for its proximity to the New York State Fish Hatchery, on Spring Creek.

**Twelve Corners** is the name of a little village

in Brighton where three highways cross leaving a small triangle at their intersection, and thus making just a dozen corners.

**Whites** is a flag station on the Pennsylvania R. R., in Chili. It was named for the James White family who owned a farm near the station when it was established.

## **NATURAL FEATURES.**

### **RIVER, LAKE AND BAY.**



The **Genesee River**, with its falls and water power, its tributary streams, and its varied scenery may be considered the most important of the natural features of Monroe County. The name is derived from an Indian word, Che-nus-si-o, and means "shining" or "beautiful valley."

**Lake Ontario**, is next in importance. Ontario is an Indian name. Father Hennepin, the early French explorer, in his "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," twice mentions its meaning; in one place he says "The great River of St. Lawrence derives its source from the Lake Ontario, which is likewise called in the Iroques language, Skanadario; that is to say, a very pretty lake." In another place in his narrative Hennepin says "The great River of St. Lawrence, which I have often mentioned, runs through the middle of

the Country of the Iroquese, and makes a great Lake there which they call Ontario, viz. the beautiful Lake." According to Hennepin the French called it "Lake Frontenac, from the illustrious Count de Frontenac, Governour - General of Canada." Horatio Hale, the ethnologist, in his "Iroquois Book of Rites" expresses the belief that the original signification of Ontario was "great lake." It had other names, also, such as "o-hu-de-a-ra," given by the Senecas, and in 1615 Champlain termed it the lake of the "En-ton-ho-no-rons." But Ontario is the name which has been preserved. One writer on Indian names says that the word Ontario means "beautiful prospect of rocks, hills and water.

**Irondequoit Bay** is the largest and finest body of water entirely within the County of Monroe. As already mentioned under the town of that name, the word means, in the Indian language, a bay. Lewis H. Morgan gives it as if spelled "Neo-da-on-da-quat." A great variety of ways of spelling and pronouncing the word, is found among the early writers on the discovery, settlement and history of the region in which this bay is situated.

## **CREEKS.**

A considerable number of small rivers or creeks are found in Monroe County, some of them so small as to have no names. Among them are the following:--

**Allan's Creek** or **Oatka Creek**, enters the Genesee River in Wheatland, but rises in Wyoming County and flows through Genesee County before entering Monroe. The name by which it has been most commonly known, Allan's Creek, derives from Ebenezer ( or " Indian " ) Allan, a remarkable character, a tory during the Revolutionary War, a man of many wives and a bad reputation, but of great enterprise and energy, who settled near the mouth of this creek on a small elevation above the surrounding " flats, " on its left or north bank about 1785-6. He obtained a large tract of land from Oliver Phelps for his services in connection with obtaining a session of land from the Indians, and sold it to Peter Sheffer and his two sons in 1789. The correct spelling of his name is Allan, not Allen. Of late years the use of the Indian name for this stream, ( O-at-ka, ) has become more common; it means " the opening. " The knoll where Allan settled is now a part of the Thomas Brown estate.

**Allen's Creek** is a small tributary of Irondequoit Creek, entering it from the S. W., in Penfield, but flowing mostly through Henrietta and Brighton. It was named after two brothers named Allen, who resided along its banks in Brighton. The correct spelling of this east side stream is Allen, while, as already stated, the west side stream, the O-at-ka, is Allan's Creek.

**Black Creek** and **Little Black Creek**, both enter the Genesee in Chili; and both are named for the dark color of their waters, which, especially at their mouths, contrasts decidedly with the yellowish muddy color of the river. The Indian name for Black Creek was Chek-a-nan-go, according to some authorities, and Ja-go-o-geh, according to others.

**Buttonwood Creek** flows through Parma and Greece and empties into Braddocks Bay. It is said to have been given the name from the many buttonwood trees formerly growing along its banks.

**East Creek** and **West Creek** are two very small streams wholly in Webster, flowing into Lake Ontario, less than half a mile apart. These names were given simply to indicate their relative positions.

**Four Mile Creek**, which empties into Lake Ontario, at Nine Mile Point, in Webster, obtained its name on account of its length as it is approximately four miles from its source to its mouth.

**Honeoye Creek** is the outlet of Honeoye Lake, in Ontario County and after flowing through Ontario and Livingston Counties, and through Mendon and Rush in Monroe County enters the Genesee River in Rush. As already stated under "Honeoye Falls" its name is derived from an Indian word, "Ha-ye-a-yeh," and means "a finger lying."

**Irondequoit Creek** takes its name from Irondequoit Bay, into which it flows by two mouths, at the head of the bay, partly in Penfield and partly in Irondequoit.

**Larkin Creek** is one of the branches of a small stream flowing into Buck Pond in Greece. Its name comes from the fact of its flowing through a farm belonging to a family named Larkin.

**Mill Creek**, a small stream in Webster, flowing into Lake Ontario, was so named because a saw-mill was built on it many years ago.

**Mill Creek**, the outlet of "Blue Pond" in Wheatland enters Black Creek in Chili, and was so named on account of the mills located on it at Clifton.

**Northrup Creek**, a small stream flowing into Long Pond in Greece, derives its name from a family named Northrup, through whose property it flows.

**Red Creek** which enters the Genesee River from the east above the "Rapids" at Rochester was so called on account of the reddish color of its waters at certain seasons.

**Salmon Creek**, which enters Braddock's Bay in Greece derives from the fresh water fish of that name. The Indian name for this stream was "Go-do-ke-na" meaning "place of minnows."

**Sandy Creek**, flowing into Lake Ontario in Hamlin, derives its name from the character of its shores or bottom. The Indians called it "O-neh-chi-geh" meaning "long ago."

**Spring Creek**, a short but remarkable stream rising in the "Big Springs" at Caledonia, in Livingston County, enters Allan's Creek (the "Oatka") at Mumford, in Wheatland. Its name comes from its source. The Indians called it "Na-ga-noose," meaning "clear running water." It is the natural home of the speckled brook trout, and the State of New York has a Fish Hatchery on its banks, a few rods south of Mumford village.

**Tennison Creek**, flowing into Buck Pond in Greece, takes its name from a family named Tennison through whose property it flows.

**West Creek**, flowing through Clarkson, Hamlin and Parma enters Salmon Creek in Greece. It was named because it was the Western branch or tributary of Salmon Creek.

## PONDS.

In the town of Greece there is a series of six bays or ponds each with an outlet into Lake Ontario, and named as follows, taking them in order from west to east:--

**Braddock or Braddock's Bay.** This name is derived from General John Prideaux, a British Soldier

of established reputation, who, in 1759, was put in command of a force of about 2200 regular and provincial troops and nearly 1000 Indians, with Sir William Johnson as second in command to proceed to attack the French at Fort Niagara. This force left Oswego, July 1, 1759, and on the way to the mouth of the Niagara River, encamped for one night at Irondequoit Bay and for another at the Bay to which the name of the commander was given, Prideaux Bay. While besieging Fort Niagara, General Prideaux was killed on July 19, 1759, by the bursting of a shell carelessly discharged from a cohorn by one of his own gunners. Sir William Johnson then took command of the expedition and soon after, the Fort was surrendered by the French. In a sketch of the History of Monroe County by the late Wm. F. Peck, he says, speaking of Braddock Bay, "the name assumed its present form by starting with a barbarous mispronunciation of its original (Prideaux,) and thence a popular error connected with the unfortunate British General Braddock. There was, however, at least one intermediate style, for a map in a little book published in Albany in 1798, puts it down as Braddoe Bay." Mr. Peck's account of the name is borne out by the fact that Turner, in his "History of the Phelps and Gorham's Purchase" several times refers to it as "Prideaux



or Braddock's Bay." In Mather & Brocketts "Geographical History of New York" it is called "Braddock's or Bradlow's Bay." This corruption of the name Prideaux has caused much confusion to local geographers and historians.

There is a story current in the neighborhood of the bay, that a certain Captain Braddock, a "high-sea pirate," being hard pressed by a pursuing vessel, took refuge in this bay, and on his death bed confessed that he had buried all his treasure under a beech tree on the shore of the bay. It is said that some of the old settlers can remember the time when the ground around every tree of any size on or near the bay had been dug into by searchers for Captain Braddock's pirate treasure.

The first road recorded as built in Monroe County, was from Braddock's Bay to the distillery of Stephen Peabody on the Genesee River, a short distance below Peter Sheffer's, -- now the Thomas Brown estate, in Wheatland.

**Cranberry Pond.** The origin of this name is uncertain, but it probably arose from the cranberries growing there in early days.

**Long Pond** was so called from its shape, being the longest of these six ponds.

**Buck Pond.** This name is of uncertain origin, but it came presumably from the bucks once numerous on its shores.

### **Round Pond** and

**Little Round Pond** obtain their names from their shape and relative size.

**Blue Pond**, in Wheatland, is a small body of water once famed as the home of numerous speckled trout; it was named on account of its beautiful, blue color when viewed from a distance with a favorable combination of sun and shade. It is drained through Mill Creek into Black Creek.

**Mendon Ponds.** In Mendon there is a group of four interesting ponds, draining into Ironduquoit Creek, each named for some characteristic feature, namely:- "100 Acre Pond," "Deep Pond," "Round Pond," and "Mud Pond," in the order given, from north to south. The vicinity of these ponds is a famous place for botanizing and plants are found there which do not grow elsewhere in this section of Western New York except in Bergen Swamp.

## **HEADLANDS.**

On the Shore of Lake Ontario, in Monroe County there are several "Points" or "Headlands" of which the following are the most prominent, taking them in order from east to west:

**Nine Mile Point** in Webster, is approximately nine miles east of the mouth of the Genesee River, and thus gets its name.

**Braddock Point.** This name derives from Braddock Bay. The name of "Manitou Beach" has been given to it of recent years, since a hotel and summer resort have been established there. It is in the town of Greece.

**"Braddock Point Light."** Some  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles west-north-west of Braddock Point ( or Manitou Beach, ) in Parma, there is a fine lofty Light House with a powerful light. The official name for it is "Braddock Point Light." When congress appropriated money to establish this aid to navigation, it was for a light at Braddock Point; but it was found by the Light House Board that a light placed there would be of much less value to lake navigators, than it would be if placed farther west on the shore. Accordingly the tower and keeper's dwelling were built in their present location, and the name "Braddock Point Light" was given to it, because the money had been specifically voted for a new light on the point of that name, though the real Braddock Point is actually  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles east-south-east of the Light House.

**Devil's Nose.** This is a prominent bluff in the town of Hamlin, about 60 or 70 feet high and the highest point any where on the South Shore of Lake Ontario. Who gave this name and why, are questions I have been unable to solve. Perhaps some early lake navigator found in its shape a

fancied resemblance to his Satanic Majesty's nasal organ. In the Century Atlas, edition of 1900, there is a list of 27 different places, mountains, lakes, creeks, &c., named after the Devil, showing him to be one of the most popular characters in history or geography. Some dangerous rocks extend into the lake from the bluff, making navigation dangerous there, and this fact may have given rise to the name.

It would be of interest to continue this paper and discuss the origin of the names of the many hills in Monroe County ( " drumlins " as Prof. Fairchild, the Geologist, would call them ) and also to search out the meanings of the names of our country highways and city and village streets, but to do so would unduly lengthen a paper already too long.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note how few of all the names mentioned in this paper, are of Indian origin; only the Genesee River; Lake Ontario; Irondequoit Bay, Town, Creek and Post Office; Honeoye Creek and Honeoye Falls; and Oatka Creek; that is, only nine places in Monroe County, out of nearly two hundred, retain the names given them by our Indian predecessors.

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